



By Henry T. Tanaka
National JACL President

35,000 members in JACL new goal

SAN FRANCISCO — Soon JACL chapters will be gearing up for their annual membership drive. President Henry Tanaka last week announced that the 1974 goal will be 35,000 members, a 25 percent increase over last year.

At National JACL Headquarters, the questions regarding membership that come from all over the country usually fall into the lap of JACL staffer Susan Okura. What are the questions most often asked regarding membership? In response to the Pacific Citizen's query, Susan supplied this list:

1—How much does it cost?
The price of membership varies from chapter to chapter. National dues are \$9 and individual chapters usually add to that figure for their own operating expenses. Most chapters offer special rates to couples.

2—If I join, may I go on the charter flight to Japan?
Yes you may, but you must have been a member six months prior to the date of the flight's departure.

3—What will I get when I join?

Membership in JACL brings with it (a) a year's subscription to the JACL newspaper the Pacific Citizen; (b) eligibility for JACL's charter flights to Japan; (c) in some areas opportunity to join a group health plan; (d) eligibility for the JACL Credit Union; (e) access to present and future resource materials available through regional offices and national headquarters; and finally (f) the knowledge that you have helped to support the largest Japanese American organization in America — one that for 44 years has been working to secure equal rights for Americans of Japanese ancestry as well as for all other Americans regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

4—I keep hearing about the 1000 Club, Century Club, Fifty Club... what are they?

Those are just a few of the many ways a person can join JACL. In all we offer seven different types of membership.

(a) **Regular membership.** This is described in Question One.

(b) **1000 Club.** Consists of \$25 national dues. Chapters may add to the figure for operating expenses. Originally the 1000 Club was started to help fund JACL's charter flight to Japan. Today membership in the 1000 Club totals over 2,900.

(c) **50 Club.** National dues of \$50 with \$5 being returned to the chapter.

(d) **Century Club.** National dues of \$100 with \$15 returned to the chapter.

(e) **Corporate Membership.** Companies and businesses may join JACL by paying \$250 annually. Of the total, \$50 is returned to the chapter.

(f) **Student Membership.** National dues are \$5, chapters may add for operating expenses. (Subscription to the Pacific Citizen is not included)

Here are the details:
Place: Washington, D.C.
Dates: March 23 through June 22 (5th, 6th, and 7th weekly sessions).

Cost: \$225 session (includes registration, housing in a hotel, meals, transfer on arrival and departure, transportation in the city, work books, health and accident insurance). Several tuition awards available from JACL.

Travel: Round trip from your home and WDC is cost to the participant. We are encouraging chapters to at least subsidize the cost.

Now that you've read this far, contact immediately your local chapter president for an application form. If you are selected as a recipient of a 1000 Club tuition award, you will be notified by March 9, 1974. Good luck!

Tenants occupy site where JACL Hq. Bldg. due

SAN FRANCISCO—As contributions continue to arrive at JACL Headquarters, the building fund committee is optimistic about a short and successful campaign. "If all goes well, we may be able to move into the new building late this fall," reports Steve Doi, co-chairman of the national fund drive.

"Our plans are very tentative," he said, "because we may not be able to begin construction on the building as soon as we had planned."

The present tenants of the structure now occupying the site of the new JACL building are unable to move until their new quarters are built. Heavy winter rains have held up completion of their building. Original plans had called for the building to be vacated in January.

"As soon as the building is empty, it will be razed and we can begin construction on the Headquarters building. At that time we will have a more definite idea of the exact date we will be moving in," Doi said.

Meantime Doi and his committee are hard at work encouraging contributions to the building fund. "The response from members and chapters has been very good thus far, but we are still short of the goal," he added.

A special appeal to all PC subscribers is being planned. Doi revealed. They will soon receive a brochure describing the new building, a letter asking for support and pledge card from the committee.

Donations to the fund are tax-deductible and may be sent to chapter Building Fund chairmen or directly to Nat'l JACL Headquarters, 22 Peace Plaza, Suite 203, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

JACL in Almanac
NEW YORK—The World Almanac carries the name and address of the Japanese American Citizens League for the first time in its 1974 edition.

Library of Congress favors 'Jpn'

(Special to The Pacific Citizen) WASHINGTON — The move to have "Jpn" as the acceptable abbreviation for Japan or Japanese has leaped a continent.

Governor Reagan in California (see Jan. 25 PC) on Jan. 7 has requested his state agencies to eliminate the offensive abbreviation ("Jap.") and substitute it with "Jpn" as was proposed by Dr. Clifford I. Uyeda of San Francisco.

On Jan. 16, the Library of Congress revealed it was taking steps to adopt JPN as the code for Japanese.

JACL, through its Washington representative Barry D. Matsumoto, had objected on Dec. 12 to the Library of Congress paper on the Revision of List of Languages and Language Codes Recommended by Working Group on Bibliographic Codes, which contained the offensive contraction.

"While JACL recognizes the Library of Congress did not intend any racial derogation in its usage of the term 'Jap,' we still believe that the use of that contraction is inappropriate," Matsumoto wrote.

"When that term appears in official government publications, we believe that it reinforces the continued use of the term by those who intend to use the term as a racial epithet. (Its) appearance even with innocent intent causes many Japanese Americans distress and discomfort because it recalls the severe discrimination and acrimony of the 1940s."

"If organizations such as the Library of Congress adopt such a contraction (Jpn), it will soon become a common and easily understood usage," the JACL Washington representative concluded.

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of the Congress, in his response recalled that a committee of staff members from the three national libraries—the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine and National Agricultural Library—had objected to the use of "Jap."

Individual fare with the group will be \$483.10 and will be on a regularly scheduled JAL 747 flight. It was announced by Tad Hirota, 1000 Club chairman.

The PSWDC-JACL charter flight leaving from Los Angeles on March 30, on the other hand, is fully booked, though the fare has been increased from \$325 to \$340 because of fuel price increases.

Other special flights coordinated by the 1000 Club include:

SUMMER
June 14-July 5—San Diego JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.
June 18-July 17—West Los Angeles JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.
July 8-July 28—Chicago JACL 1000 Club Charter Flight to Tokyo (PAA), \$465.
July 28-Aug. 18—PNWDC-Natl JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (PAA), \$330.
(Dates to be announced)—1000 Club Group Flight to Portland Convention.

FALL
Sept. 28-Oct. 3—West Los Angeles JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.
Oct. 22-Nov. 22—New York JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.
Oct. 22-Nov. 22—New York JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.
Nov. 22-Dec. 22—New York JACL Charter Flight to Tokyo (JAL), \$340.

FALL (To Be Scheduled)
Gardena Valley JACL Charter Flight to Japan.
San Jose JACL Charter Flight to Japan.
Natl JACL 1000 Club Charter Flight to Japan.

EDC JACL charter flight to Japan set
NEW YORK — Eastern District Council announced a 1974 fall charter flight leaving New York Oct. 22 and returning from Tokyo Nov. 22 at a cost of \$560 per adult.

Rise in the cost of fuel has increased the rate charged by New York JACL for two previous charter flights for its members in 1972 and 1973 when it was \$450. Normal roundtrip fare today from New York-Tokyo is now \$1,170.20.

If the trend continues, however, JACL members will find that their money will go much farther in Japan in 1974 than in 1972-73 as the dollar-yen exchange is gradually favoring U.S. rates.

Passengers must be JACL members six months prior to departure to qualify for this flight. Detailed information will be sent to EDC chapters.

The incident occurred about 10:15 a.m. Their parents were at work and the two youngsters were at home because their school (PS 169) was ordered closed because of the custodian strike.

Police were told that friction between recent arrivals and those who settled years ago or were born here has been increasing. The social events held in effort to provide meeting grounds for the groups apparently are not meeting with much success, one Chinese American youth added.

The decision, according to Takasugi, has become controversial only because of the great number of cases involved. The dismissed cases in the main did involve drunk driving cases, drug arrests, resisting arrests and batteries upon persons.

Although such mass dismissals are unprecedented, Takasugi indicated that his main function in deciding these cases was to listen to the testimony, view the evidence, thoroughly research the law and decide the cases according to his conscience without concern as to how popular his decision would be received by the public.

When questioned on the reasons for his decision, the Judge provided the following:

1—In August, 1973, the East Los Angeles Municipal Court, consisting of four judges and a court commissioner, did not suffer what is uniquely referred to as a "criminal jury trailing list."

(A trailing case is one where a given scheduled trial is not heard on the date set for the reason that there are no available courts. Accordingly, the case trails from day to day until an available division can hear the case in question.)

However, since August, 1973, the policy of the District Attorney's Office was such that "plea bargaining" was almost non-existent.

"Plea bargaining" is a practice judicially encouraged by the California Supreme Court where the prosecutor and the defense counsel discuss the facts and negotiate the charges in exchange for a guilty plea in an effort to alleviate court congestion.)

Although such practices curb the adversary nature of the judicial system, no court can possibly survive without resorting to this measure. Chief Justice Burger has been quoted as saying that if there were even a mere two percent (2%) reduction in plea bargaining, the entire judicial system would collapse because of the lack of judicial personnel. In the case of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court, the Chief Justice proved to be an able prophet.

By ignoring the concept of "plea bargaining," the East Los Angeles Municipal Court suffered a trailing list of seventy-one (71) cases by Dec. 31, 1973, in addition to approximately 100 jury trials being calendared each week.

The then Presiding Judge of the East Los Angeles Court, Daniel Paul Rikalo, testified that although the volume of cases has remained substantially the same, he had never seen more than a negligible amount of "criminal jury trailing cases" in the 12 years he has been presiding in the East Los Angeles Municipal Court.

Whenever Japan or the Japanese are mentioned in Library of Congress printed cards or publications, the words are always spelled in full, Mumford added. "We regret, therefore, that the machine-readable language code for Japanese should have seemed to legitimize an objectionable epithet," the JACL was told.

The Library of Congress also intends to update several hundred records in its own MARC systems and to notify its subscribers of the change. They in turn will have to alter their records which will take time but eventually a complete substitution can be anticipated.

Continued on Next Page

WASH. STATE LAWS ON LICENSING TARGET OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

Legislature Reconvenes for '74 Session;
First Nikkei Legislator Sworn Into House

SEATTLE, Wash. — The State Human Rights Commission this past week (Jan. 17) agreed with the Asian American Advisory Council executive secretary Martin E. Matsudaira to press for repeal of state laws restricting the issuance of professional licenses to U.S. citizens only.

Among the professions which the Asian American Advisory Council found in the state statutes requiring citizenship for a license are:

Attorneys, accountants (CPA, LPA), architects, beauty culture operators, debt adjuster, dentist, dispensing optician, optometrist, pharmacist and interns, teachers, etc.

Matsudaira pointed to the state licensing laws as being discriminatory since many federal laws, judicial decisions and the 14th Amendment provide noncitizens are entitled to job opportunities where citizenship is not a legitimate justification for denial of employment.

Qualified professionals from overseas, he added, have been unable to pursue their career. Furthermore, employers in the state cannot refuse to hire a person because of his "national origin."

The Human Rights Commission is expected to initiate a bill to repeal all applicable sections of state statutes which contain citizenship requirements for licensing.

The state legislature reconvened in Olympia earlier in the week (Jan. 14), which saw State Rep. Dick Kishimoto, 34, of Vancouver, Clark County, sworn in to fill out the unexpired term of Richard L. Smythe, who had resigned.

It was also the first time Kishimoto had ever been in the state's legislative building. He has been assigned to three committees: Local Government, Education, Natural Resources.

The Hawaiian-born Vonsel is looking forward to the fall elections, noting "a legislator wants to feel he has the confidence of the people (which) he can only get by winning an election." He's started to grapple with issues facing this session, represented by the stack of some 2,200 bills on their desk to date.

Bill to aid employees of bankrupt businesses
OLYMPIA, Wash. — What happens to the worker who loses wages coming to him when a business or industry goes bankrupt or out of business for other reasons? To take care of this problem...

The Senate last week (Jan. 25) passed HB 1169 75-20, enabling the council to function beyond Jan. 31 — the cutoff date of previous funding. The body will be called the State Commission on Asian American Affairs.

Asian American group voted funds again
OLYMPIA, Wash. — The Asian American Advisory Council to the Office of the Governor was voted funds to keep on operating, but under a new title.

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Douglas said it was irrelevant that the school board had acted in good faith by setting up some — if limited — remedial programs for San Francisco's minorities. "Discrimination is barred which has the effect of denying equal education 'even though no purposeful design is present,'" he wrote.

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S.F. CHINESE PUPILS WIN IN SUPREME COURT

Unanimous Decision
May Require Program
for 5 Million Others

WASHINGTON — A unanimous Supreme Court last week (Jan. 21) ordered the San Francisco Unified School District to provide special instruction to Chinese students who do not speak enough English to understand regular classroom proceedings.

The Chinese-speaking pupils, though issued the same textbooks and instructed by the same teachers as English-speaking students, are now "effectively isolated from any meaningful education," the decision declared.

Justice William O. Douglas, author of the opinion, based the ruling on Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which forbids discrimination in federally financed programs.

The impact is expected to be felt far outside San Francisco's Chinatown, where the Lau vs. Nichols case originated in 1970. An additional 5 million children enrolled in the nation's public schools also need special language instruction, according to briefs filed with the high court.

Most of these are Spanish-speaking, or Mexican or Puerto Rican descent.

Nearly every public school system in the country receives federal funds. Each of these presumably will be obligated by the decision to establish remedial classes for non-English speaking pupils.

The opinion did not spell out exactly what kind of instruction the San Francisco district should provide to overcome the language problems of its Chinese students. "No specific remedy is urged upon us," Douglas noted.

Of Chinese ancestry who do not speak the language is one choice. Giving instructions to this group in Chinese is another. There may be others."

The case was sent back to the U.S. District Court in San Francisco with instructions to determine the remedy.

The school district, which argued that it could afford remedial instructions for about 1,000 of the 2,800 Chinatown pupils with English language deficiencies (there are about 16,500 children of Chinese heritage in San Francisco), stands to lose all of its federal money if it does not expand its program. However, the Nixon Administration has refused to use funds cutoffs to enforce Title VI.

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Ariyoshi to make State of State talk

HONOLULU — Hawaii Gov. John A. Burns turned the task of delivering the traditional state-of-the-state message to legislators this week to acting Gov. George R. Ariyoshi.

Burns indicated he hopes to serve out his present term which ends in December. He hopes to be back on the job this month, following recovery from cancer surgery performed Oct. 22.

1974 PC-JACL

Jan. 16—26, 1974 (No. 4)

Alameda	44	Reno	17
Berkeley	23	Sacramento	72
Chicago	120	Salinas	89
Cleveland	24	Seattle	21
Coastal	46	San Diego	163
DTLA	21	Fernando	32
East L.A.	118	San Francisco	412
Eden T.	39	San Jose	137
Florn	2	Seattle	77
77 Camp	20	Sequoia	109
Hollywood	20	South Bay	4
Imperial	27	Spokane	45
Metro L.A.	1	Twin Cities	28
Monterey	40	Venice-Culv	31
New York	9	Watsonville	21
North S.D.	13	West L.A.	118
Phila	12		
Plano	18		
Reedley	18		

PC subscription orders are acknowledged from the above named JACL chapters during the period stated—Cite. Mer.

The prior request that chapters submit 1974 membership forms for PC subscriptions by ZIP order is suspended. However, these still need to be sent in alphabetized.

Los Angeles—Three recipients of Japanese decorations honored Jan. 22 by the Japanese community are (from left) Waichi Yoshimura, 78, of West Covina; Hatsuaki Tashiro, 73, of Mesilla, N.M.; and Yataro Minami, 71, of Guadalupe. Over 300 attended the dinner hosted by a dozen prefectural, social, religious and business groups through the So. Calif. Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

—Cut courtesy: Rafu Shimp



Judge Takasugi dismisses 36 criminal cases

LOS ANGELES — On Jan. 8, 1974, Judge Robert M. Takasugi of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court dismissed 36 criminal cases for what he termed a "flagrant violation" of the defendant's constitutional protected right to a "speedy and public trial."

The decision, according to Takasugi, has become controversial only because of the great number of cases involved. The dismissed cases in the main did involve drunk driving cases, drug arrests, resisting arrests and batteries upon persons.

Although such mass dismissals are unprecedented, Takasugi indicated that his main function in deciding these cases was to listen to the testimony, view the evidence, thoroughly research the law and decide the cases according to his conscience without concern as to how popular his decision would be received by the public.

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However, since August, 1973, the policy of the District Attorney's Office was such that "plea bargaining" was almost non-existent.

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Although such practices curb the adversary nature of the judicial system, no court can possibly survive without resorting to this measure. Chief Justice Burger has been quoted as saying that if there were even a mere two percent (2%) reduction in plea bargaining, the entire judicial system would collapse because of the lack of judicial personnel. In the case of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court, the Chief Justice proved to be an able prophet.

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3—Long before the decision of Jan. 8, Joseph Burch, the sonally contacted and notified that written motions for dismissal were being filed for the violation of the rights of many defendants for a "speedy trial." No significant policy changes were noted.

Street crimes cast pall of fear over N.Y. Chinatown

By FRANK CHING
(New York Times)

(Frank Ching will be one of the panelists at the New York JACL seminar on the media, Feb. 16)

2— Friday, Feb. 1, 1974



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO

Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn's latest work, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956", the first non-fiction work of the Nobel Prize-winning author, has an element of historic interest to the Japanese and other Asians in America. Excerpts of the English translation to be published this spring by Harper & Row were reprinted in the New York Times (and we're grateful to "Korea Week" of Washington, D.C., for delving further into it) which notes,

"Several hundred thousand Koreans were exiled to Kazakhstan, all being suspected spies. There was one whole section of Koreans and all of them died from dysentery, every last one. From our own section every morning they took 100 (Korean) corpses."

While the Soviet press has called the book "a blanket slander of the Soviet people", the book is understood to be drawn from his own experiences (Solzhenitsyn was sent to a prison camp in 1945 for disrespectful reference to "the moustached one", meaning Stalin) and testimonies of hundreds of other former prisoners, describes the tactics of the Soviet secret police, their methods of arrest and interrogation and the conditions of prison camp life. The title expresses the image of these prison camps as a spray of islands throughout the vast reaches of the Soviet Union. GULAG is an acronym for the Russian name for administration of the prison system.

The Washington, D.C., semi-monthly Korea Week refers to "The Russian Faction in North Korea" written jointly by Univ. of Pennsylvania Professor Chong-sik Lee and Seoul research fellow Ki-wan Oh, and published in April 1968 in the Asian Survey, in embellishing the excerpts.

Korean migration into Russia is traced back to 1861 when a small group of farmers crossed the Tuman River into Siberia. They risked the penalty of death in leaving the country but famine and other natural calamities motivated the immigrants. The Russians, initially, welcomed them but as the numbers began to increase, an agreement was reached in 1884 with Seoul to restrict the migration. By 1910, the number of Koreans in Russia was estimated at 80,000. By 1929, there were between 220,000 and 250,000 to constitute the third largest ethnic group in Eastern Siberia, exceeded by the Russians and Ukrainians.

The Korean Communist (Koryo) movement originated in Siberia in 1918 with groups emerging in Khabarovsk and Vladivostok. During the same period (1919-22), Koreans maintained anti-Japanese guerrilla troops. With Japanese penetration into Manchuria, Soviet-Japanese relations were greatly strained and Russians suspected connivance on the part of the Korean minority. This led the Stalin regime to launch one of the largest relocations in history. In September, 1937, the entire Korean minority of over 200,000 persons in Eastern Siberia were uprooted and moved to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia. (That's like going from Seattle to Miami—3,400 miles).

In spite of the grim new start, the Koreans manifested their doggedness and resilience simply by surviving and by emerging as relatively prosperous communities, which produced the men of the so-called Russian faction in today's North Korea. The Korean minority in Soviet Russia numbers 313,375 (by the 1959 census) and a Korean-language newspaper, "Banner of Lenin", is published in Kazakh SSR.

Going to back Solzhenitsyn's extraordinary document and reading the excerpts (which appeared in more abbreviated versions in other newspapers), the dimensions of repression upon the human spirit are overpowering. In any year, Solzhenitsyn estimates, there could have been as many as 12 million inhabitants in the "archipelago"—dwarfing by comparison the record of both the Czarist regimes and Nazi Germany.

The book stops its account at 1956. The work was completed in 1968 but not published for fear of reprisals upon those who assisted him. A copy of the 260,000-word manuscript was entrusted to a Leningrad woman. During the summer, state security officials interrogated her until she disclosed the manuscript's whereabouts and then committed suicide. The author then decided there was no longer any reason to delay publication to release the book abroad (the material is said to have been smuggled out in installments) and a Paris edition appeared last Dec. 28.

Existence of the manuscript leaked out in August when in a rare interview with two Western correspondents, he denounced the tightening suppression of thought in his country and threats against his life. The entire chronicle is being read daily in the half-hour Russian language segment of Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored station in Munich. That it is being received, despite the jamming, is further noted by reports that Russians are curious, some demanding Solzhenitsyn be isolated and the Soviet press bitterly condemning the book.

The world now waits to see how the Soviet Union will deal with one of its most eloquent and courageous citizens. Some observers feel Solzhenitsyn will be expelled. Others believe the Kremlin is reluctant to face the foreign protests that his imprisonment or exile to Siberia might bring and undermine the new detente with the West. The situation has the makings of a Greek tragedy in which both sides move toward a showdown that neither wanted.

A frustrating kind of fear—one that can neither be ignored nor documented—permeates the narrow, winding streets of New York's Chinatown these days.

Residents and merchants of the area, long regarded as an island of tranquility in a stormy city, are complaining ang-

SPECIAL REPORT

rily about what they consider a rising crime wave and clamoring for greater police protection.

Amid spreading tales of muggings, beatings and other crimes, some stores have begun closing early. A number of restaurants will admit only recognized customers at night. Streets once festive until the early hours of the morning are now nearly deserted by nightfall. Business is off by up to 30 per cent.

A threat by Chinatown's entire business community to shut down one day and stage a mass protest at City Hall has been headed off temporarily only by the intervention of Mayor Beame, who, with Sen. Jacob K. Javits and Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd, met in early January with a 12-member Chinatown delegation to hear their views and receive a petition for action by the city government. Ironically, police statistics would seem to suggest that crime in Chinatown is declining. But residents scoff at that notion and even some police concede that the figures probably do not accurately reflect the situation.

Interviews in the area indicate many crimes are not reported, partly because of the language problem. Some shruggingly say the police do not respond promptly, if at all, to emergencies. Others cite apathy and perhaps most significantly, a fear of reprisals, particularly by youth gangs that are believed responsible for much of the crime.

It was a holdup on Dec. 12 at the Dumping House—in which two gunmen wounded the owner, Wilson Chang, and killed his brother, Michael—that precipitated the uproar of merchants and the plan for a district-wide shutdown and mass demonstration at City Hall.

Though the protest has been postponed, the people of Chinatown are by no means mollified. "We want the police to investigate any suspicious-looking people, question them on where they live, who their parents are, where their money comes from," said one angry restaurant owner.

A storekeeper took an even harder line: "Suspects should be arrested and punished. They should be beaten up till they confess. And if they're under-age, their parents have to be held responsible. Right now, the good people have no protection. Only the criminals have protection."

Precinct police captain, William Slattery, insists, "We cannot break the law to enforce the law. They say in Hong Kong the police slap them around and dump them in the river. But this is not Hong Kong."

Crime statistics show a 24 pct. drop in reported crime from June-November, 1973, as compared with the same six months in 1972. In all of 1973, there was only one homicide in Chinatown.

The precinct has only Chinese policemen. Detective John Kai, a Chinese clerk, Peter Hon, for Chinatown. One request put to Mayor Beame by the benevolent association was that a special telephone number be set up for Chinese-speaking people to report crime.

But apathy and fear of reprisals appear to be the main problems. Most people figure, "Why compound the loss by losing a day's pay by appearing in court?" Detective Kai noted. They believe by going to the police they inconvenience themselves and be open for reprisals.

A Chinatown newspaperman, Ming Leung, said gang members have been known to "haul people into an alley and take their identifications as well as their money and warn them that if they report the crime, they will be killed."

Capt. Slattery confirmed that many suspects have been released because victims are unwilling to act as witnesses.

Aside from numerous robberies and burglaries, there are reports—often unverified—of kidnapping, extortion, rape and mugging.

Books on Hand

A limited supply of the Japanese edition of Bosworth's "America's Concentration Camps" has been received for sale by the Pacific Citizen at \$5 per copy (or \$3.35 postpaid). Translated by Prof. Yoko Matsuda of Toyouka University, and a Ohio State University graduate student. It was an immediate sell-out when the original supply was received in May 1973.



'That, my dear Jonathan, was the Cost of Living!'

REP. SPARK MATSUNAGA

Is Energy Crisis for Real?

WASHINGTON — Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) predicted the 93rd Congress in the second session will conduct investigations on the exact nature and extent of the energy crisis in a recent (Jan. 16) address before the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

He also called GMA to check "the rising cost of America's food basket", noting a 24 pct. rise in the cost of food last year.

"The energy crisis has heightened the demand for the impeachment of the President, which I found to be still the most talked about issue in my congressional district," said Matsunaga, who has just returned from Hawaii. "The mood of Americans across the country is such that they will

be satisfied with nothing less than the most searching probe of the Nation's energy resources.

"Millions of Americans have responded to the Administration's call to conserve energy," Matsunaga continued, "but the credibility of the White House has been strained almost to the breaking point by the recent revelations of large political contributions from the oil industry to the President's reelection campaign."

Matsunaga, who earlier introduced legislation providing for a House investigation of the oil industry, said the lack of any reliable set of oil inventory figures has also undermined public confidence in the existence of a true energy crisis.

Energy Chief William Simon has found unreliable the figures disclosed by the oil industry under the existing voluntary disclosure system, Matsunaga told his audience. While testifying before a Joint Economics Subcommittee on Capitol Hill, Simon announced that he plans to seek legislation to enable the Federal Energy Office to collect first hand energy data.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Congress, with grass roots sentiment ringing in its collective ear, will enact such authorizing legislation," the Hawaii lawmaker said.

The worst may still be ahead, Matsunaga warned,

'We have to be sure': Rep. Mink

HONOLULU — Addressing a recent (Jan. 3) symposium sponsored by the Public Affairs Council of the First Unitarian Church on possible grounds for impeaching President Nixon, Rep. Patsy T. Mink said:

"Those who write that we should speed it up don't understand the gravity of the situation. We have to be sure that charges brought forth by the House can be borne out by evidence."

Mrs. Mink said she must be satisfied that at least one criminal offense was committed before she votes for impeachment. She also singled out Mr. Nixon's involvement in the Ellsberg trial. A chain of events was established, she said, that makes the President's role in that matter seem like an "indisputable offense."

Rep. Matsunaga in bid to impeach

HONOLULU — Addressing the National Assn. of Retired Employees at Ft. DeRussy on Jan. 12, Rep. Spark Matsunaga again called for President Nixon's impeachment, saying "it is necessary to clear the air and to restore the faith of the American people in their government."

He predicted the House would adopt an impeachment resolution if its Judiciary committee reports one out, noting that many of the impeachment demands now stem "from the Republican side" of the House. However he would not guess whether the Senate would vote for Nixon's removal from office.

He stressed that House adoption of an impeachment resolution "does not necessarily mean removal of the President from office."

"If, as in the case of President Andrew Johnson, President Nixon is found not guilty by the Senate, the President would then be freed of any further impeachment action against him," Matsunaga said. "In any event, the President could either continue in office much more effectively than he now is if found not guilty, or be replaced by the Vice President who ought to be able to do a more effective job."

QUALIFICATION CREDITS FOR MED SCHOOL

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Last year, Connecticut College has started a program to help minority college students get science credits needed to qualify for medical or dental school.

Of the six women graduates currently enrolled, one is partly of Japanese ancestry. Dolores Enspack, who needs only her thesis to complete a Ph.D. in French literary criticism at the Univ. of Wisconsin. Part-time work in a clinic made her realize how much she wanted to be a physician.

Historical museum

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—The Santa Maria Valley Historical Museum was opened Jan. 30. Among the organizations supporting the project was the Santa Maria Valley JACL, which plans to contribute a \$1,000.

William Marutani
East Wind
YELLOW MELLOW
Of the many "Kung Fu" flickers that seem to pervade the movie screens, I've seen but one, starring the now-deceased Bruce Lee. I must confess that the movie had a somnambulant effect on me; or to put it directly, I went to sleep. But not before I perceived within the heavy plot, a deep animosity on the part of the Chinese toward the Japanese. The Japanese were clearly the "bad guys", sinister, brutal, oppressive. One of my hakujin friends commented on this and I simply responded that based upon my superficial understanding of recent Asian history, particularly shortly before and after the turn of the century, I personally didn't blame the Chinese for harboring hatred for the Japanese. (Although by now, even in Asia, one would hope that such bitterness would have subsided so it no longer needs to be propagated and refueled on the movie screens.)

But that's Asian history, not U.S. history. Here in the U.S. I became aware early in my youth that my Issei parents labored under some undefined bugaboo about Chinese (and Koreans) which I've never understood, to this day. Consequently, my first approaches toward Americans of Chinese and Korean ancestry were ones of hazy wariness. A silly tragedy. I rather suspect that the experiences of my counterparts within the Chinese and Korean communities paralleled mine. Which then makes the whole situation doubly, triply silly.

In today's terms, unfortunately there exists within segments of these Asian American communities an admixture of that aforementioned "undefined bugaboo", racial cynicism and just plain ignorance which gives rise to unfounded uncertainty and that doubly, triply silly fear. Being a Nisei exposed largely to fellow Nisei, I can categorically state that such voodoo mentality exists among the Nisei. And in some high places. And some of my Chinese acquaintances also inform me that among Chinese Americans a similar ossified mentality petrifies them against openly speaking, let alone working, with Nisei. Also, I'm told, often in "high places." (I've often wondered why these "high priests and priestesses" who hold sway in our respective Asian American communities are so opposed to us ordinary folks below talking to one another. Perchance could it be that once the barriers of ignorance are swept away by open communication, that the status quo will be shifted and the priests and priestesses will no longer be on high?)

Several months ago, unfettered by these shibboleths and fears of bugaboos, we held an Asian conference in Philadelphia attended by Bengali, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese and Pakistani delegates—all Americans. We openly communicated with one another as Americans with common cultural ethics whose life experiences were remarkably similar. "Racial distinctions" became quickly blurred. So much so that some of my Nisei acquaintances present began to "look Chinese" (however that's supposed to look) and I could have sworn that some Chinese were Nisei. It was a gratifying experience because it established a plain, simple, obvious fact: it was just a case of people getting together and finding that they could, and did, have a free and open discussion interlarded with understanding. Yes, "even" Asian Americans.

So ordinary Asian Americans: Let's arise. Cast aside those undefined bugaboos, turn a deaf ear to the high priests and priestesses who preach only doom. Let us meet and talk. We can hear; we can listen; we can understand. It works!

I might comment that this writer is often taken for a Korean by other Asian Americans. Which is just fine with me. Congressman Spark Matsunaga relates that he, too, enjoys that same distinction.

with a pilot project in 1965. Automation in the effective use of bibliographic information is conceded as a powerful method for organizing such data because machines work cheaply, tirelessly and very accurately. Library experts have noted.

Use of 'Jpn'—

Continued from Front Page

The Library of Congress, pioneered in adapting the computer to retrieving information through use of tapes

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Chapter project

Dear Harry:
I have received some very interesting comments to my final "By the Board" contribution on Fife, Wash. I've been told that many chapters had previously gone out to gather information for the UCLA JARP, and that much enthusiasm was generated by Joe Grant Masooka before his untimely death. Perhaps someone can be forced to come up with an historical treatise on Japanese American immigration, but unfortunately with a project this vast the effort would probably be only halfhearted. Regardless, I believe that another effort should be done to supplement the JARP.

I would like to see each chapter compile the histories of all the communities in its district. For example: Puyallup Valley could compile the history of Tacoma, Puyallup, Fir, Sumner, Firwood, Alderton, etc., as well as other nearby areas where Japanese immigrants lived, such as Everett, Kapowsin, Onalaska, Enumclaw, etc. Historical facts can be verified by our fast dwindling Issei as well as by older Nisei. This could be as complete a community history as is possible and would be a fitting memorial to our Issei (perhaps much more than any edifice) for their pioneering efforts.

There would be much history lost if we do not do something about it now. There are many vignettes of life which would be lost as mentioned in my article. For example I went to a resort at Roche Harbor in the San Juan Islands. The people there told me that years ago the area had many Chinese laborers, who were held in virtual bondage working in a limestone quarry. They told me the cemetery was back in the woods. The grave markers were mainly of wood and

were mostly illegible. There were a few granite but the names were Japanese! These were young men who came from Ehime and Aichi Prefectures and died around 1900. Whether men of both races were involved I do not know but it would certainly be interesting to find out. An overall history of the Japanese Americans would usually not have such vignettes but it is meaningful history nevertheless.

I know that certain chapters are already compiling a history on their own. Why not try to get all the chapters involved? Perhaps a resolution at the Portland Biennial Convention might be in order.

JAMES M. WATANABE, M.D.
Spokane

Chapter People Handling 1974 JACL Memberships

Membership fees shown after the name of the CHAPTER are for Regular Single and Couple, Thousand Club (TC) fees indicate single and additional Regular membership for spouse. Student(s) or Jr. rate does not include PC subscription. Person

listed is the membership chairman but check is payable to the JACL Chapter. Unlisted chapters are invited to submit similar data. To insure uninterrupted subscription to the Pacific Citizen, current members are urged to renew now.

PNWDC Columbia Basin (59-18) Ed Yamamoto Grant City Airport Moscow Lake, Wa 98027 Puyallup Valley (51-25) TC \$25-30-45-30 Hannah Yoshida 3609 Crestview Dr W Tacoma, Wa 98406 Seattle (51-21) TC \$25-31; \$86 Kimi Nakashima 8206-16th St Seattle 98115 Spokane (51-50-21) TC \$25-33-36 John Hiramoto S-514 Sheridan Spokane 99202	NC-WNDC Berkeley (51-29) TC \$27-36; \$87 Terry Yamashita 1700 University Ave Berkeley, Ca 94707 Contra Costa (51-30-29) TC \$25-30-34-38 John Hiramoto 2003 Mira Vista Dr El Cerrito 94530 Eden Township (51-20) Frank K. Fujitani 633 Bluebird Ln Hayward 94541 Fremont (51-19) TC \$25-33; \$87 Joseph H. Tai 4011 Paseo Padre Pkwy Fremont 94539 Florida (51-20) \$3 Catherine Taketa 124-4615 St Sacramento 95819 French Camp (51-24) Hideo Morikawa 612 N. Wolfe Rd French Camp 95231 Livington (51-18) Leonard Kinnitha 12101 W. Olive Ave Lindon, Ca 95583 Monterey (51-29) Joe Nishida 800 Hibby Ave Seaside, Ca 93055 Oakland (51-29) TC \$25-34-38 Jim Uchida 369 High St Oakland 94601 Placer City (51-30-22-34) TC \$25-30-34-38 Nob Hamazaki Rt 1 Box 454 Newcastle, Ca 95658 Reno (51-20) Tom Oki 113 Yasser Reno 89502	CCDC Clovis (51-20) \$89 Tosh Kawaguchi 2013 Arden Dr W Fremont 97705 Delano (51-28) TC \$25-33 Ben Nagatani PO Box 111 Delano 92321 Fresno (51-19) Dr Frank Nishida 1119 W. Eucalypt Fresno 93705 Parlier (51-20) Noboru Doi 7803 S. Zediker Parlier 93644	PSWDC Albany (51-24) Kathy Hukuda 3946 W. Maryland Glendale, Ar 93501 Eureka (51-22) Michi Ohi 111 St Alban Ave So Pasadena 91050 Grtr Pasadena (51-24, \$86) Janet Kawahara 1235 Sunny Oaks Circle Altadena 91011	MD Chicago (51-25; TC \$30) Dennis Ogura 3413 N. Clark Chicago 60643 Cleveland (51-29) John Shimabukura 2906 Maria Dr Cleveland 44134 Dayton (51-24) Vivian 45406 Milwaukee (51-24) TC \$30 Victor Heinemann 3043 N. 51st St Milwaukee 53222 St. Louis (51-27) Grace Takashashi 1014 Longford Dr St. Louis 63126 Twin Cities (51-29) Kiyoaki Ishibashi 203 Prescott St Paul 55107	EDC New York 51-23; TC \$30 Mike Watabe 4 Live Oak Rd Norwalk, Ct 06851 Philadelphia (51-22) TC \$25; Jrs \$1 Irene Smith 2500 Pine St Philadelphia 19103 Seabrook (51-24; Jrs \$1) Terry Masaki 1115 Silverlake Rd Bridgeton, NJ 08020 Washington, DC (51-18; TC \$28-30) (To be announced)
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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

KABUKI ON A COLD NIGHT—The temperature was down around zero, a mighty chilly neighborhood, the other night when we ventured out to see a classical kabuki dance performance by Shozo Sato. Thanks in part to glowing reviews in the local newspapers, the Bonfils Theatre was just about filled for Sato's performance despite the weather. I'd say at an eyeball guess Caucasians outnumbered Japanese Americans about 20 to 1, maybe 25 to 1, and virtually all of the latter were Issei and Nisei.

Sato was born and educated in Japan and has been on the art faculty of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, since 1964. He teaches painting and appreciation of Oriental art but somehow he gets into other aspects of Japanese culture, too. For example, he has a class in tea ceremony, and of course there is kabuki for which he is perhaps best known in these parts. Sato's performance here was pretty much a solo presentation except for the narration and a little stage help by several of his students.

Sato says he is very pleased with the interest his students are taking in Japanese culture, but disappointed that year after year they include few Japanese Americans. Perhaps most of them, like me, are not turned on by the beauty of kabuki. A little of it may be good for one's aesthetic senses, but a little goes a long way. Nonetheless, his English explanation of kabuki, the meaning of his dance movements and posturing, was an experience well worth the discomfort of venturing into the cold.

A MORE VIOLENT ART FORM—My more intense interests, I must admit, tend to the violent art forms. Like football. Now that the season is over, I've been reading George Plimpton's newest book about professional football, "Mad Ducks and Bears," an extremely entertaining volume about the men who grow old playing football but never quite manage to grow up. In addition to the delightful anecdotes, what caught my eye was a passage on page 219 in which Plimpton tells of attending a reunion of National Football League alumni. There he meets Buck Evans, a Harvard man, class of '23, who had played with the oldtime Chicago Bears. Plimpton writes:

"He had an old Bears game program with him which he had shown me before the meeting. In it was a column of news notes from around the football league, and we had both admired the fact that the Dayton Triangles had a Chinaman playing for them who was called 'Sneeze' Achui."

Ignoring for the moment the racial slur, unintended or not, it is interesting that there was an Oriental large enough and powerful enough to play in a professional football league. Of more recent vintage, a Nisei, Seiki (Zeke) Muroto played a very effective quarterback for the Long Island Bulls, a New York Giants farm club in the Atlantic Coast Football League. At 5-11 and 185 pounds, he played at Franklin and Marshall College in Pennsylvania. He made Phi Beta Kappa, was accepted by the Chase Manhattan bank as a management trainee, and played semi-pro football for the fun of it. The last time I saw Tooru Kanazawa in New York, he said he had been intending to write a story about Muroto, but hadn't gotten around to it.

THE HARD LOT OF ENVIRONMENTALISTS—Friends of mine telephoned the other day to ask how he should go about contacting Japanese trading firms. I gave him a few names, then asked what he was interested in. "Hydraulic fluid," he said, "the stuff they put into cars and trucks. The Japanese make the best there is, particularly for cold climates."

His voice turned conspiratorial. "Do you know why? They put whale oil in hydraulic fluid for cold weather. It keeps the oil from freezing up, and the Japanese are the only people killing whales these days."

Honest, that's what he said, and I wondered about the hard lot of environmentalists who certainly are aware that the oil of endangered whales may be used to operate the vehicles that will exploit Alaska North Slope petroleum fields.

On the Margin

By Kats Kunitugu

BOUTIQUE WITH A JAPANESE ACCENT

Los Angeles

What's a nice girl with a full-length sable coat and a 10-carat diamond ring doing on the selling side of the counter of a chic boutique in Beverly Hills?

Lending credibility to the \$80 blouses and the \$135 purses for one thing and saving her friends from listening to her complaints about the aches and pains of boredom for another.

My friend Kazu Ota came by the sable and diamond legitimately, having run a successful westside beauty shop for many years before giving the shop to her assistant and retiring. Having a generous husband who leaves \$100 bills on your pillow for your birthday also helps.

Retiring is about the worst thing for an active, inquisitive-minded person like Kazu, and sure enough, a cozy, secluded house in Pacific Palisades, two poodles and visits with a grandchild failed to keep the Nantucket from the Osaka area (actually she hails from Ashiya) fully occupied.

To our delight and vast amusement, Kazu recently landed the job as general manager of Boutique Paris, a shop specializing in hand-fashioned woolen knits from Japan carrying the "Paris" label — a label so exclusive that it's not even advertised.

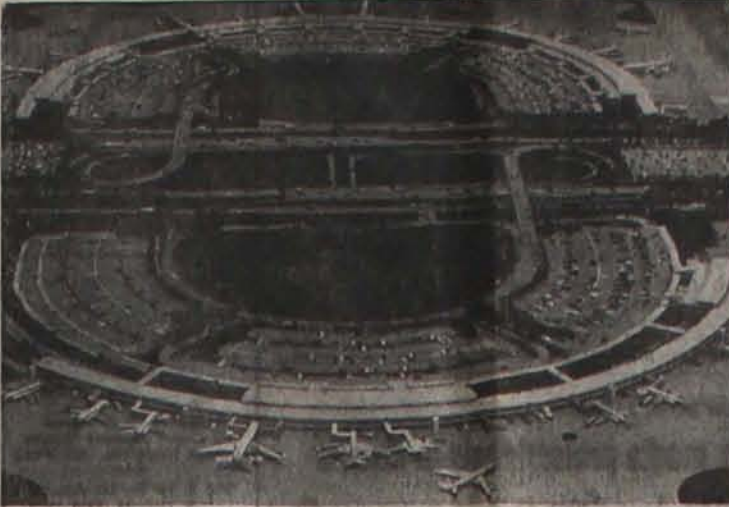
What Nikon is to cameras and 240Z is to cars, "Paris" is to knits, and what knits they are.

The woolen yarn is imported from Lancashire, England. A process called top dyeing — in contrast to yarn dyeing — is used so that the least damage to the strength and resilience of the yarn is caused by the dyeing process.

The yarn is then knitted in the almost completely automated mills of Takii and Co. The finished fabric is given

Happiness isn't something you experience. It's something you remember.

—Oscar Levant



DALLAS-FORT WORTH—A full loop of the world's largest airport, which went into regular operation Jan. 13, at Dallas-Ft. Worth, shows the two terminal buildings with the spine roadway in the middle. Photo is a \$36,000 mock-up of the airport on display at the airport offices.

World's largest air terminal opens, designed by Gyo Obata

GRAPEVINE, Texas — The \$700-million Dallas-Ft. Worth Airport, designed by Nisei architect Gyo Obata, of St. Louis, was officially opened when a flight from Memphis touched down a little past midnight on Jan. 13. Several hours later, the first flight took off for Los Angeles.

The world's largest airport took 10 years in planning and construction. Situated on 17,400 acres of Texas prairie (larger than the island of Manhattan), the airport was dedicated last September with a huge ceremony but regularly scheduled flights in and out did not commence until Jan. 13.

It was not an easy job to design Dallas-Ft. Worth with an ultimate capacity of 250 passenger gates and 300 cargo gates — considering the fact that three airports serving New York City — LaGuardia, Kennedy and Newark — combined have only about 100 gates.

A distinguishing feature, as one flies into Dallas-Ft. Worth, are the four loop terminals, which can be joined by nine more. Each half-loop can serve 18 jumbo jets. The semi-circular design eliminated the problems of building parking decks atop a long terminal building, which had been originally proposed.

Each terminal has been divided by three concentric segments — an arrival-departure front, a main lobby ring (big enough to include three basketball courts and accommodate up to 1,000 people per airline) and the gate-to-runway perimeter. Vertically, airlines have space below for operations and an automated passenger-baggage transit system.

Chinese —

Continued from Front Page

Students "in order to open its instructional program to these students."

Potter decided HEW had acted within its authority and was backed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Harry A. Blackmun.

The ruling reversed the U.S. District Court and U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco, which had found that the city had done all required by the Constitution and the Civil Rights Act by making instruction available to the Chinese students.

The Chinatown Office of the S.F. Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation carried the class-action case for the plaintiffs.

Allis-Chalmers found guilty of race bias

SEATTLE — The State Human Rights Commission found Allis-Chalmers Corp. in violation of the unfair employment practices act in the case of Matthew M. Soto, 51, of Seattle.

Soto had complained in January, 1973, with the commission the firm had discriminated against him on the basis of race and age. A conciliation agreement has been reported and Allis-Chalmers is expected to develop a new "ambitious affirmative action program" within 30 days.

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Odds favor use of geothermal power by Hawaiians

HONOLULU — Dr. Patrick K. Takahashi, engineering professor at the Univ. of Hawaii and a specialist in alternate forms of energy, suggested that chances are good that geothermal energy will be produced and used in Hawaii. "It's the only natural source of energy for the State," he told the Oahu Chapter of the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council recently.

Takahashi also said geothermal energy might be an export product for Hawaii if it can be used to produce hydrogen and oxygen.

Takahashi said that although the Arabs are partially responsible for the energy crisis, there were several other reasons, too.

"The Federal government has always been wishy-washy on new energy research," Takahashi said, adding that the price of energy was held so artificially low that industry was not encouraged to explore new sources of energy.

Takahashi also believed that it was important to keep perspectives on the energy shortage, and reminded that the United States, which has five per cent of the world's population, uses 33 per cent of the world's energy.

"Today 12 per cent of our energy is imported," he said. "In 1985, that's going to be around 30 per cent." He added that for that reason, the country is lucky the crisis occurred today instead of 12 years later.

Takahashi also said that coal will pick up over the next 30 years as an energy source, and that by the year 2000 geothermal energy could produce as much energy as the U.S. produces by other means today.

But he said he holds out greater expectations for the use of atomic energy for the future of the world, especially a technique called laser fusion.

"Laser fusion looks like the future of energy," Takahashi said.

He said that fusion energy could satisfy world needs for the next five billion years.

Takasugi —

Continued from Front Page

who retired July 10. The Tacoma-born Nisei attended high school and college in Los Angeles, graduating in law from USC. He also served as National JACL legal counsel for the 1971-72 term.

Education in Samoa 'very inadequate'

WASHINGTON — Rep. Patsy Mink described the educational system in American Samoa as "very, very inadequate." She was a member of the House subcommittee on territories, which completed a four-day survey during the recent congressional break.

The problem stems from a federal decision made about eight years ago to make educational TV the primary means of schooling in the islands and "it hasn't worked," she said.

In Honolulu, former education officials on American Samoa defended the heavy use of TV in the classroom.

Faced with the lack of qualified teachers, there was a good use — economics — for beaming TV in the classrooms, noted Stewart Chief, manager of the ETV system from September 1971 to November 1973. Today, TV is used as a supplement for a real teacher, added Milton DeMello, former director of education in American Samoa from 1970-1973.

Teuguo Ikeda, Atlantic St. Center director, will be financial manager of the project, Donald Kazama is chairman of its policy board.

The project will also focus on the special needs of Asian wives of American servicemen and the Asian immigrant medical professional.

About 3,500 Asian women, mostly from Korea, live in the Puget Sound area, either deserted or divorced by their husbands and experiencing language and cultural activities have turned to prostitution and similar subcultural activities for a livelihood.

A significant number of health professionals, licensed to practice in their native countries, are either unemployed or underemployed here in the U.S. Many of them hail from the Philippines.

Senior citizens who fear their income is too high are also encouraged to sign up as they may qualify later since government regulations change from time to time, Rinban Ito explained.

He said that fusion energy could satisfy world needs for the next five billion years.

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Seattle DPAA gets HEW \$97,000 grant to aid local Asians

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare awarded a \$97,000 grant to the Seattle Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, it was announced by Richard A. Grant, regional HEW official here.

Funded through October, 1974, the project "aims to show that an Asian American staff comprising those who have already succeeded in adjusting to the general American society and culture can develop programs and services that will bring other Asian Americans into the mainstream of society," Grant explained.

Teuguo Ikeda, Atlantic St. Center director, will be financial manager of the project, Donald Kazama is chairman of its policy board.

The project will also focus on the special needs of Asian wives of American servicemen and the Asian immigrant medical professional.

About 3,500 Asian women, mostly from Korea, live in the Puget Sound area, either deserted or divorced by their husbands and experiencing language and cultural activities have turned to prostitution and similar subcultural activities for a livelihood.

A significant number of health professionals, licensed to practice in their native countries, are either unemployed or underemployed here in the U.S. Many of them hail from the Philippines.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

for the "Aloha" Assn. Udall said he expects a bill for reparations of land should be ready to submit to Congress by the spring.

City Hall

Mayor Frank Fasi told a group of women Jan. 10 he believes Caucasians are discriminated against in state and city government jobs in Hawaii. Fasi said most of the women who apply for appointments to the city are haoles (Caucasians). Yet, he said, "haoles are very much under-represented in government jobs." He said there are areas in both state and city governments where there are nothing but employees of one racial group, such as Japanese or Chinese.

Courtroom

The Honolulu Advertiser has asked for a court order requiring Mayor Frank Fasi to allow its reporters the same access to city hall news as any other newsmen. The suit stemmed from the mayor's barring of Advertiser reporter Douglas Carlson from a conference Fasi held with TV and radio newsmen on Jan. 8.

State Capitol

State Republican legislators again will oppose attempts to increase taxes, senate majority leader Wadsworth Yee promised Jan. 10. A tax-hike bill, which was designed to raise \$123 million, received much opposition from Republicans. Despite a filibuster by Yee, the measure passed the senate, but it did not pass the House. This year's GOP program, Yee said, is basically the same as last year's.

Fullo Matsuda, Univ. of Hawaii vice-president, has been named chairman of the state's energy policy advisory task force, acting Gov. George Ariyoshi announced on Jan. 10. The task force will serve as an umbrella committee for all future energy considerations, Ariyoshi said. Other task force members are Louis Nickell, Shelley Mark, John Craven, James Gary, Alvey Wright, Albert Tom, John Shupe, Carl Williams, Ken Kim and Robert Rath.

Business Ticker

Castle & Cooks plans to build a \$7.6 million tuna cannery in American Samoa. The cannery is to have a capacity of 100 tons of fish daily and 350 employees to start. Construction is expected to begin this fall, Jan. 1976, is target date for starting operations.

The Bank of Tokyo opened its first office Jan. 10 in Honolulu with Kaku Sugita as chief representative. Sugita said his responsibilities will be to provide information and liaison services to persons and businesses in the islands. The office will not engage in actual banking, such as accepting deposits. Temporary quarters are in the Kendall Bldg.

Deputy state agricultural director William Fernandez reports that seven to 10 tons of fresh pineapple are being sent weekly to Japan from Oahu. Oahu pineapple is being used until Kauai growers are ready to send high quality fresh fruit to Japan, Fernandez said.

Hawaiians who are hoping to get monetary reparations from the U.S. government for lands taken in the last century have decided to establish a statewide federally chartered organization to receive the benefits of their campaign. The announcement came recently from Stewart Udall, the attorney

888 Milliani St., Honolulu. The 64-acre Hilo Country Club and golf course will be sold to Obata-Pacific, Inc. for \$855,000. It has been announced. Obata-Pacific is a Hawaii corporation with Japanese and Mainland connections. The buyers plan to expand the nine-hole golf course to 18 holes and develop other recreational facilities at the site.

Names in the News

Former Honolulu lawyer Laurence Silberman, 36, who was Undersecretary of Labor for two years, has been selected deputy U.S. Attorney General by Atty. Gen. Saxbe. Fellow workers in the Hawaii State Library system voted Caroline Mastani of Aiea as its 1973 Mea Kokua award for the "most deserving library staff member." She has been with the system since 1965. Big Island Councilwoman Josephine Yadao heads the Hawaii State Assn. of Counties as its 1974 president. Univ. of Hawaii history professor Edward Beecher is president of the Hawaii Federation of College Teachers. He headed the UH faculty senate's special committee on collective bargaining last year until resigning in protest against bargaining tactics. Susan Ali is president of the Honolulu chapter of the American Businesswomen's Assn., which was recently organized.

Appointments

Acting Gov. George Ariyoshi has announced the following new appointments to state boards and commissions: Mrs. Juana Zane, school district advisory council; Edward Wong Jr. and John Kaupiko, Hawaiian Homes Commission; Janis Ishihara, Joanne Katsuyama and Dr. M.E. Bitterman, board of certification for practicing psychologists; Diane Anderson, Hawaii Education Council.

Education

Shiro Amioke, 51, state superintendent of education, resigned Jan. 21 and said he would return to the Univ. of Hawaii to teach in its education department. He had been superintendent for three years. Teichiro (Timmy) Hirata, 58, has withdrawn his resignation as deputy superintendent of the statewide public school system. He decided to stay "simply because a lot of individuals and groups urged me to reconsider."

Mrs. Yasuko Arakaki Matsunaga, Hawaii's 1974 Teacher of the Year, has been named one of the five finalists in the National Teacher of the Year competition. The Hilo Union School teacher is the first nominee from Hawaii to reach the finals since Hawaii has taken part in the program. Vivian Tom, a former Maui woman, is this year's New York State "Teacher of the Year." She graduated from the Univ. of Hawaii in 1961. She was born in Walluku and attended public schools on Maui. Mrs. Dorren S. Richardson, a teacher at Keaukaha Elementary School on the Big Island, has been named outstanding young educator of that island by the Labia Jaycees.

Tellehus High School with an enrollment of 3,008 students is the largest in the state. Enrollments of other large schools follow: Farrington, 2,839; Radford, 2,719; Kaliua, 2,700; Castle, 2,632; McKinley, 2,472; Pearl City, 2,300; Hilo, 2,186; Kaimuki, 2,047; Wai-pahu, 2,021.

Jim Henry

Sakura Script

Strictly Personal Opinions

It is easy for us to believe, with Donne, that no man is an island; but each of us privately believes, at the same time, that he ought to be a peninsula, jutting out ahead of the rest of the mainland.

"If most of those idiots didn't take their cars downtown, for no good reason whatever, we wouldn't have such traffic jams and parking problems," muttered the idiot who was taking his car downtown, for no good reason whatever.

A woman finds nothing quite so unsatisfactory as a friend without faults she can talk about.

Men of similar vices band together, not for company but for camouflage; for when the birds are all of a feather, the peculiar striding of each does not stand out so much.

One of the greatest pleasures in life consists of being

paid handsomely for doing what you would be willing to do anyway, without pay.

The profound irony of people going to war for "ideological" reasons is that the people get killed, but the ideologies manage to survive.

Why is it that the American male, who is obsessed with pictures and statistics of bosoms, is invariably shocked or embarrassed if a foreign woman begins breast-feeding her baby in a public place? Our culture is fantastically pro-breast — except when it is being used for the purpose God intended.

The man who shouts, "Deeds, not words!" is usually the same man who, when his deeds turn out badly, has to hire a man with words to explain what went wrong.

The secret of all reformers is, really, "Let's find out what people unlike me are doing, and stop them!"

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman How the Constitution Was Revitalized

THE AMENDMENT THAT REFUSED TO DIE, by Howard N. Meyer. Chilton, 252 pp., \$7.95.

According to the author, the 14th Amendment is the Amendment that refused to die. It is the Amendment that decrees, in brief, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens and that no State shall abridge their privileges or immunities, deny them equal protection of the laws or deprive them of life, liberty or property without due process of the law.

When the founders of America prepared to write the Constitution of the new nation conceived in liberty, they found the proposition that all men are created equal unacceptable to some conventional delegates from the slave states. To get the Constitution accepted, the idealists compromised.

In the first 10 Amendments they incorporated a Bill of Rights designed to protect the residents from such governmental abuses from which they had revolted. James Madison offered an Amendment to further insure these rights against infringement by the states; his Amendment was voted down.

Failure to clearly subordinate state to federal law ploughed the ground for injustice. The U.S. Supreme Court itself further fostered the cause of abuse by misinterpreting the Constitution as written.

In the Dred Scott decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the proposition that all men are created equal. The case involved a black, Dred Scott, who had been taken by his master from Missouri, a free state, to Illinois, a free state. He was later taken to Ft. Snelling in the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase, then returned to St. Louis, Missouri in 1838.

In 1846, with the help of antislavery lawyers, Scott sued for freedom for himself and for his family. Bringing suit in the Missouri state courts, he contended that his residence in a free state and

nation towards civil war. After the Civil War, Congress strove to settle the issues of the Dred Scott case by enacting a 13th Amendment, freeing the slaves, and a 14th, making them citizens.

In defiance of the wishes of Congress, Pres. Andrew Johnson gave aid to the defeated Confederates in their plan to keep the blacks disfranchised. Congress enacted a 15th Amendment giving the blacks the right to vote—already implied in the preceding Amendments.

The efforts of Congress were vain, even the U.S. Supreme Court was to lend itself to perverting the Constitution. Beginning with the Slaughterhouse cases of 1873, the Supreme Court twisted the meaning of the Constitution to the opposite of what the authors had intended, lending itself to a program of binding the blacks to a caste system, bereaving the whites of freedom of speech, encouraging employers to exploit employees and fostering the election of a Congress unrepresentative of the people.

Beginning with the dissent of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the U.S. Supreme Court has turned back to the original meaning of the Constitution. The court headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren has repeatedly upheld the 14th Amendment. But the author fears this reform may have come too late.

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ECHOES: Joe Oyama

Still America's Heartland

I once read somewhere that if you were ill and lying down in the street, the chances that you would be helped would be the best in the Midwest, and the least on the East Coast or the West coast, in that order. I believe this to be true. In New York if you nodded or smiled to a stranger, or if a Black child looked up to you, smiled, and said, "Hello," this would be highly unusual. When I first came here, I didn't know how to react to a stranger when he smiled at me and said, "Hello." Now, after living here for eight months, I find myself waving to strangers.

But there are two sides to this picture, and we have to accept the contradictions to get the whole picture.

I work in an all-white residential area as one of the managers in a very busy 24-hour market operation. This market, part of a chain, is located in a separate township distinct from the city of Cincinnati, but surrounded by large residential areas of middle-class and working Blacks to the West and South.

The people here who live in large white elephant houses with very spacious lawns and an abundance of trees are mostly from the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. They are hard-working, sincere people with a great deal of pride (like Samurai, will never back down in a fight) and with their latent prejudices. Fearing the encroachment of the Blacks, many pack handguns.

In contrast to where I work, we live in an integrated area called Mt. Auburn. I do not know whether it is predominantly Black or not, but Cincinnati has a higher percentage of Blacks than New York City.

Generally, I find whites living here more relaxed, and I, myself, feel more at ease here than in the area where I work, where it is segregated. I felt a bit uncomfortable on my first day to work, when I drove by the elementary school with its tall white flag pole, and saw nothing but white faces with not one Black or Oriental child among them.

I also felt a sharp contradiction when I saw the beautiful modern (in very good taste) Black-owned Jehovah Witnesses' church next door to where I work. The Blacks have opened their church to the whites and integrated meetings are held, but they are not permitted to live in this residential section.

I am not saying that Cincinnati is that different from New York City, but racial lines are less sharp, actually, than the white bastions of Park Ave. and Fifth Ave., and even the Morningside Heights area on the Westside. The dollar sign is all but emblazoned in neon on top of swank Park Ave. apartments. In New York, when a famed Columbia University professor was killed in a robbery on his way home from work, an intellectual and writer of Polish descent whom I had known for years said,

Cincinnati, Ohio

"These Niggers — what do they want anyway?"

When news of the young lady in Boston who was set upon and burned to death by Blacks came out, the intellectual of our store, a former Univ. of Cincinnati student, said, "These . . . Niggers. We ought to ship them all back to Africa." He is a young man interested in becoming a disc jockey, rides in an Opel with a young lady's garter hanging from the mirror, and spends a great deal of time reading books.

In New York, I knew a man from West Orange, N.J., well versed in Japanese literature, poetry and art, and a great admirer of Zen Buddhism. In his home, he had his own private retreat (since he has five teenagers stomping around the house), the floor covered with tatami, where he would practice meditation before his tokonoma. He would also take solitary walks into the woods and is very knowledgeable about flora and fauna.

His knowledge of Japanese literature, philosophy and religion would have put most Nisei (so busy trying to make money) to shame. He is also an oil painter and a sculptor, and is of Swedish descent. He once sought his identity (because of the ethnic upsurge), went to a smorgasbord, and that was it. He had had it and went back to his first love, the "Japanese things" — sushi, sushi, calligraphy, etc.

One day he said, "In New York, when I was driving I saw a couple of Jigaboos' breaking glass in a telephone booth. They were little boys. Actually, so senseless. They're animals! They're animals — that's what they are!" He felt threatened because of the westward expansion of the Blacks from Newark into West Orange, where he lives, and said, "I'm afraid we'll be engulfed someday!" He admitted, however, to having a Negro friend who is a sculptor, but in the same breath he laughed about the "Jigaboos" whom he had business dealings with, and who tried to do him in.

His wife, a painter and former school teacher in an elite elementary school in New York City shared his racial prejudices. In New York City, one can attend a party in a high-rise apartment, and guests from New Jersey will fail to appear because of their fear of coming into a high crime area, and Jerseyites and Rockland County, N.Y., people will boast about not going into the city, and "wonder how you can stand to live in the city."

Actually, I have found more fear of the Blacks outside of New York City in the suburbs than in New York City. Many of these people who moved to the suburbs (most Nisei included), many of them Eastern types, had moved away in the first place to get away from the Blacks and Puerto Ricans to "be," as they say, "among the birds and bees and flowers."

They are true nature lovers who love only a certain category of people, and the people have to be white. But now, since the ethnic upsurge, and since it won't do for their children to marry whites, the children are chasteured by Nisei parents into New York City to the meetings of Asian-Americans, etc.

Hizi Koike, the former opera star of "Madame Butterfly" fame, once spoke to us, a group of Nisei, at the Japanese Methodist Church in New York City, and she said, speaking of her wartime experience, "I trust the rough and tumble Brooklyn driver type who will slap you on the back (she imitated a truck driver by swinging her arm) more than the intellectual or polite academic type. I trust him more, because when a crisis arises, it's the intellectual or polite academic type who will call you, 'a dirty Jap!'"

On the whole, I feel, Midwesterners speak more from the heart than from the intellect. My friend said, "Intellectuals are f—up people!"

Mail-order system

taking hold in Japan

TOKYO — Seibu Dept. Store and its subsidiaries introduced Sear's mail order system last July, followed by Matsuzakaya in September, by trying in with Quella International, biggest mail order store in Europe.

Majority of the shoppers are young housewives who either visit the catalog counter or purchase a catalog (in Nihongo) to place their orders. Items are shipped by mail from the U.S. or Europe.

Seibu reported the number of daily customers patronizing the counter has increased.

10,000-Yen Note

Purchasing power of the Japanese ¥10,000 note, first issued in 1950, now buys ¥4,215 worth of items in Tokyo.



BERKELEY—Eleven Eagle Scouts were awarded their ranks at the Berkeley Troop-Post 26 court of honor. They are (from left): kneeling—William Kagawa, Wayne Takata, Sherman Takata, Perry Sato; standing—Carl Kurahara, Martin Chinn, Robert Hirasawa, Lee Nakamura, Larry Tong, Richard Young and Irving Yamashita. Berkeley JACLer Roy Kurahara is scoutmaster of the troop, which currently has 56 lads registered.—Photo by George Kagawa

NEWS CAPSULES

Elections

Eleven aspirants, including Gardena Valley JACLer Mas Fukai, are bidding for three seats in the Mar. 5 Gardena city council elections. Over 300 jammed his campaign headquarters at 1058 Gardena Blvd. (532-1390) despite the heavy rain for the open house Jan. 20, including Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, chairman of the L.A. county board of supervisors, who reappointed Fukai to his fifth term as Drugs and Narcotics Commission member. State Assemblyman Paul Bannal and L.A. District Attorney Joseph Busch. Fukai's campaign manager is David Lee, assisted by Nojo Nijima and Chedda Yue, finance co-chairmen.

The Re-elect Ken Nakakura for Mayor Committee in Gardena opened its campaign headquarters at 15225 S. Western with George Kobayashi, campaign manager, in charge. Frank Yokemura, general director Ken Nakakura's first bid for the mayor's seat when it first came on the ballot in 1972.

Committee to Re-elect Mayor Norm Mineta opened their campaign headquarters Jan. 18 at 416 N. 1st St., San Jose.

Assemblywoman March Fong, 51, of Oakland announced her candidacy Jan. 10 for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state. Elected to the state legislature in 1966, she became prominent with two crusades—against pay toilets in public buildings and for better venereal disease legislation. Another prospect for the same spot is Herman Sillas, Los Angeles attorney and Mexican American community leader, who is chairman of the California Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Government

Mrs. Richard Thomas, 32, of Arvado, Colo., was appointed community relations director for the suburban Denver community of Lakewood (pop. 92,000). Among 30 applicants, the former Carol Kinoshita, who hails from Hilo, Hawaii, holds three university degrees, including a doctorate in communications statistics from the Univ. of Colorado. Her husband is an electronics engineer at Utility Control Corp. (She is believed to be the third Japanese American to head a municipal human relations department on the Mainland. Phil Hayasaka of Seattle was the first, Minoru Yasui of Denver following.)

Japan Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's daughter, Mrs. Makiko Tanaka, who accompanied him on his hectic 11-day Southeast Asian tour, spent three years at the Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia and was graduated there in 1963. She was married in 1969, but her husband Naoki took her family name to preserve the Tanaka family line. They have a son, Yul-chiro, who is 3.

Bakery executive George Irumi was nominated by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley to a vacancy on the Harbor Commission, which for many years has had Asian representation.

Health

A project to assure sophisticated biomedical electronics equipment in hospitals are operating safely and reliably is being coordinated in Hawaii by James Yano, executive committee chairman of the Continuing Health Education Council and administrative assistant at St. Francis Hospital, Honolulu. Oahu's 17 hospitals will be served by the project, which has received a federal grant of \$10,000 and bidding for \$300,000 from private sources to demonstrate the plan as a pilot project for a three-year period.

Milwaukee-born Dr. Alan Kiyomoto, 28, was named Young Optometrist of the Year by his colleagues of the Alameda-Contra Costa Counties Optometric Society. Optometrists in practice less than eight years are eligible for this award. The UC-Berkeley graduate, who practices in Newark, was cited for his professional contributions to the community center on comprehensive health services.

Dr. James Chin, chief of the Calif. Dept. of Health infectious disease section, identified a new mild form of Hong Kong flu/72 in the virus laboratory at Berkeley. The germ was discovered in

a South San Francisco family and is now being studied by the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Churches

JACL Century Clubber Tom Yanagihara was installed president of the San Diego Adult Buddhist Assn. at a potluck dinner at their home.

San Francisco's Christ United Presbyterian Church, situated at Post and Octavia for the last 50 years and serving the Nikkei community, held its final service Jan. 20 and moved out to make way for the new senior citizen apartment. It will continue to meet at the prewar Japanese YWCA at 1830 Sutter St. until its new church is completed at Sutter and Laguna.

Motomi Yokomizo, chairman of the trustees for the Institute of Buddhist Studies at Berkeley, hailed the \$8.12 donation from the Wisteria Class of the Palo Alto Buddhist Dharma School as "one of the most important and generous donations received to date." The donation was accompanied by a letter which the sixth-grade children wrote: "We hope your school can use the money to train future sensei." Yokomizo noted it was from such youngsters that future clergy must come and most promising they have taken an interest in the Institute at so early an age.

Press Row

Sacramento Bee urban affairs writer Charles L. Mori-waki received a \$4,200 Washington Journalism Fellowship to cover a five month reporting experience in public affairs in Washington, D.C. He was one of 10 reporters from around the country to earn the fellowship, which ends June 13. He will attend seminars with top government officials and pursue special reporting projects. The son of the Yoshiaki Mori-wakis of San Francisco, he graduated summa cum laude from UC Davis in 1969 and was an apprentice reporter in the KQED newsroom before joining the Bee.

Active Monterey Peninsula JACLer Ted Durein, executive editor of the Peninsula Herald, received a plaque from Bing Crosby for his more than 25 years of work as a volunteer press director of the Big Crosby Pro-Am Golf Tournament recently. Durein was Herald sports editor in 1946 when he wrote to Bing and his older brother Larry suggesting the tournament be moved to Monterey peninsula.

Hawaii Times editor Seiwei Wakugawa was a Honolulu Japanese-language school teacher at the time Pearl Harbor was bombed, arrested by the FBI and detained on Sand Island first and then shipped to Lordsburg, N.M., and after being released, taught Japanese.

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- BERKELEY 2-Nakano, Masachi 7-Tsuchida, Dr. Eiichi 2-Yoshioka, Thomas
- BOISE VALLEY 1-Oyama, James H
- CHICAGO 1-Barie, Mrs. Tamiko 1-Eisenhower, Yasko 14-Inouye, Mrs. Masako 2-Iano, Takeo 14-Kitazaki, John 15-Noma, Tadun 15-Onori, Dr. Harry 17-Takahashi, Frank 3-Toba, Mitsuru 15-Yamauchi, Jiro
- CINCINNATI 3-Grill, Harry M 1-Kelly, Sonja 1-Kelly, Roslyn L 1-Koizumi, Gail
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- DAYTON 4-Sadatski, Mrs. Mary 13-Samashima, Col. Ko S A-Sugimoto, Mrs. Sus
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- DOWNTOWN L.A. 5-Hitomi, Tetsu 13-Ito, James I 13-Kosaka, Fred
- LOS ANGELES 12-Lo Presti, Joseph 16-Shirakawa, Mrs. Saku 2-Takada, Shigeki
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- HOLLYWOOD 5-Kins, Sam S 3-Kondo, Hideo 3-Kurumi, Mrs. Kiyo
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- MINNEAPOLIS 3-Santer, Dr. Thomas G 1-Teramura, Kengo
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- NEW YORK 5-Okazaki, Frank 10-Takashima, Katsumi J
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- OMAHA 6-Allen, Mrs. Miki 2-Egusa, Mrs. Kileen 12-Egusa, James T
- ORANGE COUNTY 14-Nishizu, Clarence I
- PASADENA 19-Ohama, Ben
- PORTLAND 20-Kuge, Dr. Toshiaki
- PROG. WESTSIDE 15-Nagamoto, Dr. Kenneth K
- PUYALLUP 3-Elle, Mrs. Edna 2-Elle, Paul 10-Itami, James
- RENO 16-Moriyasu, Dr. Victor 15-Murakami, George 2-Murphy, Vincent M 15-Sasaki, Tad
- REDFORD 3-Nakagawa, Sammy B
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- SALINAS 7-Hibino, Henry K 8-Sakasagawa, Boy 7-Yamamoto, Robert A
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- SUNOMA 2-Bryan, Howard 12-Oyamato, Dr. Roy
- STOCKTON 6-Terashita, Dr. Kengo 7-Yamashita, Dr. M. Lincoln
- TWIN CITIES 18-Rokutani, George
- VENICE-CULVER 6-Sugihara, Jack
- WEST LO ANGELES 6-Sato, Dr. Joseph
- WEST VALLEY 7-Sumida, John 6-Uchiyama, Dr. Raymond
- WILSHIRE 21-Yata, Tatsuo

nese at the Univ. of Chicago, Columbia University and at the Harvard Civil Administration Training School. His brief story appeared in wake of the "Executive Order 9068" photographs on display in recent weeks at the East-West Center. The Honolulu Advertiser (Jan. 8) felt the "most hopeful" way to regard this exhibition is a measure of how much things have changed . . . that those involved (calling for Evacuation) were not fanatics, for along with the racists were some of the nation's biggest and best names — Earl Warren, Tom Clark, William O. Douglas and President Roosevelt, who signed Executive Order 9068."

Theater

San Francisco Japan Center's Kabuki Theater has been renamed S.F. Dinner Theater with Broadway producer Donald Cox planning to schedule a series of favorite American musicals. Cole Porter's "Kiss Me Kate" starring John Raitt will be the premiere production opening April 19. The \$6-million theater was first opened in 1968 to house productions from Japan but has been dark most of the time after its initial revue folded.

Politics

Echo Goto is first v.p. of the Calif. Progressive Republican Club, an all-black club in south Los Angeles, which recently honored its executive secretary Armond Bradford with Assemblyman Paul Bannal as guest speaker at the dinner.

Travel

Japan Air Lines has ordered six long-range DC-10-40 trijets for delivery in early 1976. Two will seat 277 passengers on its international service while the other two with 327 seats will replace DC-8s on its domestic service.

Business

Nisei-owned and operated Auto-Ready, Inc., headed by Tad Ikemoto, has merged by Trans-Auto Rental Systems, Inc., which means an expanded rental fleet at eight rental locations in Downey (head office), Fullerton, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach, Long Beach, Pasadena as well

as Little Tokyo. The rental division of Auto-Ready will operate under Trans-Auto with Ikemoto serving as exec. v.p. of Trans-Auto in addition to his duties as president of Auto-Ready.

Radio-TV

NBC-TV special, "Trial by Wilderness" (shown in L.A. Jan. 17, 8 p.m.), narrated by former astronaut Neil Armstrong featuring three American and two English students journeying through Zululand to learn first-hand about the dangers of living in the wilds, included one Sasei UCLA co-ed, Elizabeth Hlaishi, 21, of San Pedro. The city-oriented young adults were also taught the need to protect the natural environment. Armstrong currently teaches at the Univ. of Cincinnati.

Education

World authority on creative dance, Masami Kuni of Studio City, is holding a seminar at Glendale (Calif.) High School, Feb. 23-24. Call 766-0301 for enrollment details.

Deaths

Saburo Miyamoto, 66, longtime Chicago JACLer and proprietor of Franklin Food Store on E. 53rd St. died Jan. 11. The Hawaiian-born businessman is survived by wife Mitome and a son.

Yuzo Yamamoto, 86, noted Japanese novelist and playwright, died Jan. 11 in Atami City. One of his plays, Tojin Okichi Monogatari, about the love affair between Okichi and American consul Townsend Harris was translated into English.

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FTC appoints Hyun admin. law judge

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission appointed Montgomery K. Hyun on Jan. 8 as an administrative law judge for the agency. The commission delegates the initial performance of its adjudicative fact-finding functions to administrative law judges. It was explained by FTC chairman Lewis A. Engman.

Hyun, 51, joined the FTC staff in 1961 as a trial attorney and prosecuted merger cases and other proceedings involving trade restraints for 10 years. In 1971 he moved to the FTC Office of the General Counsel, handling FTC cases before the U.S. appellate court. In 1973 he was appointed attorney adviser to the FTC chairman.

Born in Korea, he was graduated from Swarthmore in 1949 and received a master's degree from Columbia in 1952 and his law degree from Georgetown in 1956. He is married to the former Ariel C. Hollingshead; they have two sons, William 14 and Christopher 11.

Japanese taller now

The average 14-year-old boy in Japan today is 5 feet 3½ inches tall, half an inch taller than the average 18-year-old boy in 1900. The average 12-year-old girl today is taller than the average 18-year-old female in 1900.

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